much valuable time to the Department and to the newspaper publishers.

New Year's Sermons.

The first Sabbath in this new year was sighalized yesterday by ministers and people with a new departure. Grand purposes for the future were outlined and the progress of the past served as motives to inspire greater faith and more diligent labor in the year to come. Sermons especially appropriate to the new year were preached in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Yorkville, by Rev. W. R. Carroll; in Seventh avenue Presbyterian church by Rev. S. H. Graham; in Trinity Baptist church by Rev. Dr. Holme; in Twenty-fifth street Presbyterian church by Rev. J. S. Stewart; in the Church of the Disciples by Rev. George H. Hepworth, and in the Catholic churches, wherein the festival of the Epiphany is to be celebrated to-day.

Mr. Hepworth's sermon was a thanksgiving to God for the progress of his congregation during the year past, and a pledge of greater prospect through greater devotion to Jesus Christ during the year to come. He would have his people keep step with Old Time in his march, and let every year carry them nearer to God. Time should be measured by experience and by duty well performed. No man, said Mr. Hepworth, is sure of Heaven who is simply passing pure. He must save others. He must go forth into the world, lifting the down-trodden and speaking to the erring and the wayward with the authority of God to win them to Christ, without whom our lives would be spiritual Saharas without an oasis. How strangely these truths fell upon many ears and many hearts a year ago! How sweetly and comfortingly they come now from a heart made green and beauteous by the overflowings of the pure river of water of life beside which this minister of Christ has sat now for a year. May not 1874 bring with it a richer and holier experience in the things of God to both pastor and people? It will if the consecration is perfect and complete.

Mr. Stewart recited some of the strange things which the world had witnessed during the years past, such as the progress of civilization and Christianity in China; the emancipation of serfs in Russia and of slaves in the United States; the position which woman is taking, not only in this country but in every other; the creation of a public sentiment in favor of mercy to our dumb friends, and the death of eminent representatives of the professions of journalism, art, the drama, historians, sacred and secular, and ministers of the Gospel. While Mr. Stewart gave its meed of praise to this progressive age he feared that the Church is drifting too much towards liberalism. But he preferred liberalism to bigotry; and so do we. Better, far better, to live in an age like the present than in any that has preceded it since God made man upon the earth.

Mr. Carroll considered man physiologically and spiritually and intellectually, and presented his case to invite his hearers to consider the destiny to which they are hurrying. The past is constantly teaching the future, and the congregation were directed to the mortuary statistics of the year, to the facts which indicate an increase of crime, and, in view of these things, they were asked to remember the days of old, and to exert themselves still more than they had in God's ser-

wice in the time to come.

Mr. Graham believed that the past year was one fraught with events as marvellous as any that he could remember, and yet it had brought many blessings with it. Looking over the past he saw a great deal to be done in the future. The great evil of the times he conceived to be a lack of faith and morality based on the true principles of Christian doctrine, without which religion is of and morality an imaginary thing.

Dr. Holme saw life as a railroad and men as engines running along it and driven by the force of habit and character on the road to heaven or to perdition according to the direction given to their character, and with an ever increasing momentum. But even engines have stopping places, where they take in fuel and water; so have men stopping places, and the New Year is one of them. The young were, therefore, warned and urged to consider their ways and to cease to do evil and learn to

Dr. McGlynn preached an admirable sermon on the Epiphany and its lessons, and urged this as an excellent time for the millions to come and worship their God. He regretted that, as in the days of old, too few avail mselves of the guiding star which leads to the manger and to the cross, and too many, while they know where the Saviour is, tarry in coming to prostrate themselves before Him. Too many there are who would stifle the heavenly infant for the sake of retaining the poor, perishable things of this world. Dr. Starrs also preached an Epiphany sermon. He looked upon Christ's manifestation of His divinity as one of the most important benefits conferred upon man. Creation itself can not be compared with it. The Doctor elaborated this thought, and showed the importance of this fact in its relation to others, and then called upon his hearers to examine themselves and to follow the Saviour more closely this year than they had followed him in the

past.
In a philosophical examination of the faculties of the human mind Mr. Beecher yesterday endeavored to illustrate and to demonstrate how we may at length come to know the love of Christ which passeth the lower knowledge of our nature. We come to know Christ by allying ourselves to His nature. Just as much as is Godlike in us responds to that which is Godlike, so that we become as sensible of the presence of God as the barometer is sensitive to the pressure of the atmosphere. Mr. Beecher sees unmistakable signs that this age is drifting toward atheism. But has he done what he could to stay the drift? Do not those philosophical and semiscientific essays and sensation sermons that we hear and read so often in many pulpits tend to draw men away from the simplicity of the Gospel and into atheism or deism or nothingism?

Dr. Ormiston preached to a Brooklyn congregation yesterday on the divinity, priesthood, triumph and reign of righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ. These discourses may be read to-day with profit.

CITY HOTELS AND THEIR DANGERS FROM FIRES .- A reporter's tour of inspection among the hotels of New York reveals the fact that

going to the Post Office at all, thereby saving | several of them lodge their servants at the top of a high house, whence there is not the ghost of a chance to escape alive in case a fire sh occur in the one staircase leading to the loft. It certainly behooves the keepers of hotels to make those provisions which humanity requires for the safety of servants as well as guests, and the Fire Marshal and Superintendent of Buildings owe it to the community and the travelling public to enforce strictly the law. which requires ample fire escapes, especially on buildings liable to be thronged with lodgers. If the burned child dreads the fire it is time for New York to institute prompt measures to prevent the recurrence of the terrible scenes of the past month.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, is visiting at Matanzas

Mrs. Harrison G. Otis, of Boston, is in a preca-

George A. Edes, Collector of Customs, District of

Alaska, has resigned. Moses D. Handy has been placed in the position of managing editor of the Richmond Dispatch. The trial of Mrs. Wharton for attempting to poison will commence to-day in Annapolis, Me Over one-half of the members of the Kellogg Leg-

islature of Louislana can neither read nor write. Ex-Governor L. B. Church, of Montans, and N. C. Gussett, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ebenezer Coggswell has tolled the church bell in Derry, N. H., for two thousand funerals in thirty-

Major Pauline Cushman, one of the heroines of the rebellion, is lying quite sick at Virginia City,

Nevada Territory.

William H. Aspinwall, of this city, is in Egypt, with his family and several friends. They are

about to ascend the Nile. The opinion is very prevalent that Dr. Cornelius A. Logan will beat Samuel C. Pomeroy in the race

for the Kansas United States Senatorship.
Governor Smith, of Georgia, will refuse to be inaugurated for his second term until after the Legslature raises the salary to \$10,000 a year.

H. Conquest Clarke has resigned his position as Secretary of the City Council of New Orleans. Mr. Clarke was formerly a reporter in this city. Fred Douglas calls J. Sella Martin a miserable subterfuge for a colored man, and Martin calls

Fred a cross and crazy old nigger. "Pot calling kettle black." General Francis P. Blair, Jr., left St. Louis on Saturday last for the State capital of Missouri, to look about the election of his successor in the United

States Senate. Rev. John Erell, pastor of the Macedonian Baptist church, near Lewiston Springs, Spartenburg county, S. C., has gone to Albany, N. Y., where he has been recommended to sojourn for five years in

order to get cured of an attack of Ku Klux. Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, who was married to Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the 24th of December, 1803, sixty-nine years ago, is now lying at the point of years old.

Among the passengers for Cuba on the steamship City of Havana, that sailed on Saturday, were the Earl and Countess of Caithness, Count de Po mar and Lady Fanny Sinclair. These notables. had been in this city for the past six weeks. They stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the the late fire. The Earl of Calthness, who is a Scotchman, is a man of science and an inventor. whose practical mind is highly appreciated "over

The term of service of Hon. Thomas W. Osborn as United States Senator from Florida will expire with the present Congress. Among those who aspire to the position are Chief Justice Randall. brother of ex-Postmaster General Randall; Horatio Jenkins, Jr.; Harrison Reed, the present Governor of the State: John Tyler, son of the late ex-President Tyler; General Sanford, and F. A. Dockray, formerly Collector of the Port of Jacksonville. All these are white men. Among the negro candidates are State Senator Meacham, of Jefferson, and Assemblyman Scott, of Duval. There are other portions of the State vet to hear from.

TEE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Attorney General to Take All Proper Steps to Maintain Peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1873. A private despatch from New Orleans states that all business will be suspended to-morrow and that the conservatives or fusion Legislature will as-

A number of prominent citizens of Louisians now in Washington, apprehending danger of col-lision between the contending political parties, called on the Attorney General to-day and en-treated him to initiate such measures as would guard against such a result. They were informed in reply that the subject was now under considera-tion by the executive authorities, and that all proper steps would be taken to preserve the peace.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The London papers have discovered that Mr. "George" Emmett, who is playing Fritz in that capital, is a grandson of the brother of Robert

Melle. Devries' success in Paris as Ophélie, in M. Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet." has become even more decided since her debut in the part. The name of M. Sardou's play, the scene of

which is laid in this country, is "L'Oncle Sam." We wonder whether our French triend won't wish ne had let his uncle alone before he gets through

until Monday, June 9, when he will play at the Galety in "The Liar" and "Patter vs. Clatter." At M. Gounod's first choir concert no less than

eight of his compositions will be performed for the first time, including a pater noster, a requiem, a chorus, "Omnipotent Lord," besides secular works M. Offenbach has, it is said, bought the Theatre le la Gatté for 280,000 francs. It will reopen under his management as a Théatre Lyrique.

LEATHER FRAUDS IN NEWARK.

Henry Helfrecht and Otto Bender, two German City Prison there on very grave charges. From statements and affidavits made before Justice mills, it appears they have procured by false representations about their business solvency large quantities of leather from various manufacturers, who are now in the belief that they have been barefacedly swindled. Mr. Ichabod W. Dawson, member of an old leather firm, on whose complaint the accused have been arrested to answer a charge of fraud, states that they came to his place and represented that they had a perfectly solvent business, \$5,000 being involved in it clear of all obligation. Besides this they had, they said, some real estate. Hence they were given leather on credit to the amount of \$570. Subsequently they disposed of their business, and, about the time they got the leather, as is believed, also the real estate. A Mr. Cohen, who keeps a fancy store on Broad street, is their creditor also to the extent of \$400. The authorities expect other parties to turn up as creditors as well. All the facts in the case are considered by the authorities as strong evidence of intentional fraud on the part of the prisoners. They are held in default of \$2,000 ball each, Messrs. Dawson and Cohen had already commenced civil suits against them to recover their monies. Mills, it appears they have procured by false

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Havana, Jan. 4, 1873.

Sugar dull, owing to the new export duties and the holidays. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 28,000 boxes and 2,800 hhds.; receipts of the week, 12,500 boxes and 6,000 hhds. Bacon firmer at \$16 75 per owt. Butter active at \$30 a \$32 per quintal. Flour quiet and firm et \$15 a \$18 per bbl. Hams irregular. Lard quiet and firm; in kegs, \$16 624; in tims \$19 30 a \$22 per quintal. Polatoes in fair demand at \$5 25. Tallow buoyant at \$14 a \$14 50 per quintal. Coal oil in this in fair demand at 55 25. Tallow buoyant at \$14 a \$14 50 per quintal. Coal oil in this in fair demand at 55 25. Tallow buoyant at \$14 a \$14 50 per quintal. Coal oil in this in fair demand at 55 25. Tallow buoyant at \$15 a \$15 years per gallon. Empty hogsheads quiet but firm at \$2 75 a \$4. Lumber—White pine, \$37: pitch pine in fair demand; stock scarce; quoted at \$37 a \$5 per M. Shooks—Box, 125 a 13 reals; sugar hogshead, 25 reals; molasses hogsheads, 56 reals. Turpentine quiet and nominal. Tai in tair demand at \$7 a \$5 per bbl. Rosin quiet. Hoops—Long shaved active at \$25 per M. Freights quiet and firm. Exchange firmer; on United States, sixty days, Il a Il/5 premium; short sight, 25% a 25 premium; sold a \$10 per minum; sixty dars, gold, 22% a 32 premium; short sight, 25% a 25 premium; on London, 35% a 30% per minum; on Paris, 19 a 19% premium.

WASHINGTON.

The President and the Cabinet in Accord.

NO CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

General Schofield's Mission to the Sandwich Islands of No Consequence.

IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1873. President Grant and the Cabinet-No Changes to Take Place and None De-

President Grant yesterday, during a conversation with the writer of this article, when he was asked whether there was any truth in the published statement that William M. Evarts was to take the place of Mr. Fish as Secretary of State, replied positively and distinctly that nothing what-ever of a change was at this time known; that there was no member of the Cabinet whom he wished to change or specially desired to leave it. If, however, Mr. Boutwell should be elected to the Senate of the United States, and in that event resign his present pssition, of course the vacancy would be promptly filled. Although Mr. Fish had intimated his wish to retire at the end of the present ad ministration the President hoped he would modify his desire by consenting to remain as Secretary of State until the questions growing out of the Treaty of Washington were entirely settled.

General Schofield's Mission to the Sand-

wich Islands. The President conversed freely on the subject of the Hawaiian Island affairs, saying that, in view of recent publications concerning them, it was proper briefly as follows:-The government had sent a United States vessel to the Hawaian Islands to pressed a desire to travel through the country and thence go to Europe for the benefit of his health. About the time the vessel arrived at Honolulu the King died. This intelligence having been received by our government, the commander of the Pacific squadron was instructed to send a vessel to the islands in addition to the one American citizens in case of emergency and to see that other nations should take no undue advantages under a new government. General Schoffeld, who had been very sick, and whose condition for a time was considered critical, telegraphed the President that he would like to take a trip on a national vessel, and was ready to go. The President telegrephed to him in reply that, as his health had been bad, and as the voyage would be beneficial to him, he was authorized to accompany the commander of the squadron, and that if he could render the commander any assistance by his counsel he would be pleased if he should do so. Nothing more than this was thought of by the President. He repeated he simply authorized General Schofield to accompany the commander, and said if any report should be made to him by General Schofield it would be altogether voluntary. The Humbug of Civil Service Reform.

It may not be generally known that the civil service rules require that all persons entering the service shall be appointed, in the first instance, for a probationary period of six months only, during which their conduct and capacity shall be tested. If, at the end of that time, the Board reports that they have proved themselves deserving of a permanent appoitment they are reapotherwise their names are summarily dropped from the rolls. It is the intention of the into the capacity and behavior of probationary appointees and ascertain their fitness before recomnending their continuance in office. It will be observed that no unfavorable report is required to oust an incompetent appointee, but that the mere failure of the Board to make a favorable report is all that is necessary.

Important Executive Order-Federal

Officers Not to Hold State Offices. The President has directed the Secretary of State to prepare immediately an executive order in ef-

fect prohibiting persons holding United States commissions from occupying office under State Law Business in the Departments.

Some weeks ago, upon a conference and ex-mange of views between Mr. Garfield, chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations: Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Creswell and Mr. Abbott, Commissioner of Statute Revision, relative to the inconveniences and inconsistencies incident to the present system of conducting the a bill should be presented to Congress providing for an amendment of the law. Such a bill has been drafted by Mr. Abbot and introduced by Mr. Gar field, and will doubtless come up for action early after the recess. Should it be passed the gen-Treasury and Solicitor of Internal Revenue and Naval Solicitor, whose duties remain unchanged, whose duties will be to advise the head of the department upon questions of law, and to assist in the performance of duties requiring learning in the Such solicitors will be strictly associated with the departments respectively; but all proceedings in courts of justice in behalf of the United States will be subject to the general control and direction of the Department of Justice. At present the department solicitors are by law subject to the Attorney General, but in practice they are attached to the departments which they serve, and the Attorney General is without convenient means of controlling their course; and several of the departments are without legal advisers.

The New York Surveyorship. The President has accepted the resignation of Alonzo B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port of New York, to take effect on the 31st inst.

New Reading of an Old Telegram. The telegram received here on Saturday from an official source at New Orleans stated that "all the Custom House employés who are members of the pended," and did not, as seems to have been misapprehended, say that they bad resigned as members of the Louisiana Legislature. Charred Remains of \$200,000 Recov-

Mr. L. Hazen, agent of the express company, arrived here vesterday with the express safe taken from the wreck of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad disaster, at Bowling Green, Ky. The safe con tains the charred remains of \$200,000 in United States bonds, which will be examined by the Treasurv Department for redemption. Mr. Hazen had

to train in order to prevent the remains from being iolted into dust. European Salmon Eggs for American Waters.

to use the utmost care in the transfer from train

Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, has just been informed by telegraph that 750,000 salmon eggs will be shipped from Bremen by the steamship America on the 11th of January, and will, consequently, be due in New York about the 25th. They will be in charge of Rudolph Hessel, an eminent German fish culturist, and on their arrival will be distributed in greater part to the State Commissioners of Fisheries for introduction into the waters of the great lakes and the Atlantic coast. One-third of these eggs are a present from the German government; the remainder were purchased in Freiburg.

The funeral of the boy James R. Bevan, who was one of the victims of the Centre street horror, took place yesterday, at the Attorney street Methodist church.

Jacob Nathan, 500 West Forty-third street, was held to ball in the sum of \$500 yesterday, at Jefferson Market, to answer the charge of violating the lottery law.

SLEET AND SLUSH.

New York Assailed by a Terrible Tempest of Ice, Snow, Rain, Hail and Concomitant Misery.

BOREAS ON A "BOZAAM."

The City Mantled in Frost and the Streets Flooded with Half-Frozen Water.

Telegraph Wires Snapping and Theologians Slipping-The Work of the Police and Fire Departments Deranged-Remedial Measures-Mounted Messengers Instead of Electricity.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Americans are accustomed to rail at and despise the climate of England, but if anything in the shape of weather more utterly detestable than that which reigned in New York yesterday could be produced by Old Albion she ought to have paid "consequential damages." The memory of "the oldest inhabitant" is supposed to be very retentive, as a rule, and even that sage hermit asserted it was "the worst he ever seen." Saturday night was bright and fair, the cloudless sky was spangled with scintillating stars, but as dawn approached a misty curtain came and veiled the heavens from the view of mortals. It was bitterly cold, and those persons who consider themselves weatherwise, or aspire to a relationship with .

"OLD PROBABILITIES." thought that perhaps a little snow might fall; but the elements would not be sufficiently sacrilegious as to deter devotees from going to church. The last panier had been adjusted, the cadence of the last peal of the church bells had died away upon the misty air and orisons were fully under weigh when Jupiter Pluvius, after lengthy consideration, determined to usurp the elemental throne and reign for a little while. And he did rain with a vengeance. Down came special torrents, half snow, half water, which on touching the pavements and roadway froze hard and slippery. Not even a French dancing master could have skipned lightly over the frozen flags without imperilling his precious little neck, and it seemed as if earth's looking-glass to enable ladies to learn the latest modes in feminine undergarments. The poor policemen, who on sunshiny days beam conspicuously as the chaperons of the fair sex over cross ings and perilous parts of the streets, were too

UTTERLY WRETCHED to be gallant. Their waterproof coats and leggings were irozen stiff, and they stood on one legat the street corners, wherever there was a friendly awning to shelter them, like barn door fowls longing for their roosts. The perspicatious individuals who retail seventy-five cent umbrellas on wet days reaped a harvest of fractional currency when the church services terminated, for even the most niggardly Strephon could not refuse to furnish his Phyllis with "a gingham." The car horses, door beasts, trotted along the swampy, slushy streets with drooping ears, looking the perfect personification of misery, and probably wishing that the epizootic had terminated their equine existence last fall. Drivers were profane, conductors anything but urbane and passengers unmistakeably cross. To spoil one's best suit, get wet feet, acquire a cold and be late for dinner all through going to church is rather too much for even the most plous Christian to stand without grumbling. Yet to those who have appreciative eyes for the picturesque and beautiful this wintry day presented many scenes worthy of note. The long lines of telegraph wire which stretch along and across the streets of Gotham were coated with A PRESTY PRINGE OF ICE, the weight of which caused them to hang in festions that seemed, like spans of finely textured lace. The leng's strees, which have lately resembled gaunt sceletons from whose limbs the virent follage of life had been plucked, yesterday were decked by nature in chaste and taseful garb. The rain, freezing as it fell upon every sprig and branch of theigh monarchs of the soil, coated them in an armor of ice, and they stood out stately against the leaden sky like virgin brides of hoary Winter, their pensile fronds oscillating in the chilly breath of Boreas, who wooed them. Mishaps were frequent, and pedestrians who had any considerable distance to travel considered themselves lucky if they did not feel a dull sensation of pain in the region of their heads' antipodes when they gained their destinations. Danne Nature is

Pringit Fully Sathical.

Sometimes, at the street corners, wherever there was a

Gifray as a caricaturist. She might have forborne to practise her fun upon "Poor Richard," but perhaps the temptation to make old Ben a butt was too great to be resisted, and there in Printing House square was the great Frankin, and pendant from his protuberant proboscis was a gittering icide a foot in length. The artist was sadly remiss when he neglected to supply the distinguished philosopher with a mouchor. The enormous MOUNDS of SNOW which gird the sidewalks did not visibly decline in bulk yesterday, but the frightfully sloppy state of the streets ought plainly to point out to the Commissioners the desirability of at once carting away these hillocks of dirty stuff. The telegraph wires were in many places broken either by the weight of the lee upon them or the contraction caused by the cold, and the poles which support them were bowed like pliant reeds. Taken altogether yesterday will not be pleasantly remembered by many whose business or religious tenets called them from home, for more miserable weather, even in midwinter, it would be impossible to conceive, and slippers, siestas and sunny smiles in the warm cosness of one's own abode were the only things that could in any way tend to reconcile humanity to existence. At the signal station on the summit of the Mutual Building, Broadway, the storm flags were displayed at eleven A. M.; but they became so cloaked with ice that the police feared the masts would be unable to stand the strain and by snapping endanger the lives of passengers in the street below. The signal officers were requested to haul down the flaunting CRIMSON AND BLACK WARNINGS
and they did so after telegraphing to Washington for instructions. None came, however, the line being probably broken somewhere. The aneunometer was coated so thickly with ice that it ceased to work at noon, when the velocity of the northeastern wind was twenty-four miles an hour. It would be well to have new masts properly stayed, as these storm signals are now regarded as a valuable "institution" among those who "go d

down to "the office," nilly-willy, in whitely weather.

The following circular was in the evening sent to the Herald office by the Signal Service Office stationed here:—

Signal Service Office, New York, Jan. 5, 1873

No weather reports this evening. Wires all down. Cannot get any communication with the Chief Signal Office. By Baker, chief operator of Frankin Company, and myself are going down to the cable house, West Thirty-minth circuit, to see if we can get any communication with the Chief Signal Office.

M. F. TIGHE, Observer. Chief Signal Office.

At about seven o'clock the wonder of the oldest chabitant was greatly increased by the appearance of a dense gray log, which settled over the city, while the sleet continued to pour and the wind to blow. At eleven o'clock, however, the fog lifted and the moon began to shine. The storm had ceased and the air was clear and bright.

HOW THE POLICE ARE AFFECTED.

Superintendent Kelso's Orders-The Old Style of Communication Again Resorted to-Mounted Messengers and Patrolmen.
At the Police Headquarters yesterday there was

no small share of excitement as well as anxious deliberation. No telegrams to warn the officials there of whatever crime might be committed within the city limits could possibly be despatched. The result, judging from the condition of things as early as two o'clock in the afternoon, appeared to be discouraging in the extreme. Superintendent Kelso was heading his battalion at Captain Cameron's funeral, and in his absence little provision could be made in case of any serious emergency. Mr. Kelso, however, arrived between two and three o'clock dripping with rain and spattered with the mire of the slushy streets. He quickly conferred with Inspector McDermott, Presilent Hitchmen, of the Fire Department, and Com missioner Blair on the proper measures to be adopted, and sent as many men of the force as he could find near at hand to notify the mounted

as usual and then proceed to the nearest fire company's

as usual and then proceed to the nearest fire company's quarters with the alorm.

The following is the plan of Superintendent Keiso's arrangement of the police force at his command, given by him last evening to a Herald reporter:—He has given strict orders to each policeman to be more than usually particular in the discharge of his duty during the absence of telegraph communications. The patrols are in some cases doubled where the neighborhoods are dangerous. At every precinct station south of Fourteenth street he has ordered a mounted policeman to remain on patrol, who is instructed, in case of any emergency, to give the alarm as soon as the nature of the occurrence, whether fire or otherwise, is detected and be used by the captain as a messenger to the headquarters or to other stations if necessary. At headquarters a reserve of seven mounted policemen is detained in case of necessity of their services.

In reply to a few questions put by the Herald representative to Mr. Kelso he stated that he felt quite confident, however, at half-past seven o'clock last night that he had made all necessary provisions. Both the policemen and the firemen were to work amicably together in case of an emergency. The communications to and from each bell tower he thought would be secured to-morrow, but there was a difficulty in procuring men experienced in the business of replacing the wires, and he thought the effects of the terrible sieet storm throughout the city could not be remedied for some weeks hence.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IN A QUANDARY.

Confusion in the Telegraph Bureau Only One Wire Standing the Test of the Storm-The Arrangements for the Safety of the City.
At the office of the Fire Department there was

almost a total overthrow of business. In the Telegraph Bureau the wires commenced to break one after another at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, and were all (twenty-six in number) broken pefore ception of one communicating with the bell tower of Marion street, which was still in working order. Superintendent Kelso was on a visit to Mr. Smith, Chief of the Telegraph Bureau, between two and of the Fire Department, despatched messengers to Brooklyn and to different parts of the city to secure men who would take the contract of restoring the broken wires. All who were applied to had unfortunately, made yearly contracts and refused. It will cost \$150,000 to repair the wires and poles, which may be seen in almost every street in a broken and deranged condition.

This morning at sunrise the work of replacing the wires communicating with the bell towers will be undertaken. Commissioner Blair is to produce ten riggers and place seven gangs of three men each under the direction of Superintendent Smith, with five additional laborers under the direction of Mr. Otto. These will be instructed how to replace the wires and put them all in working order by to-

the wires and put them all in working order by tonight.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS—THE PATROLS.

The fire patrolimen have been doubled in number in each company, and the whole Fire Department, with the exception of two superannuated
individuals, were on duty all last night. Orders
have been given to the captains of each company
how to act in case of fire. The first company
that gets the alarm shall first notify all
the companies due at that district, meantime
despatching two extra teams, with two extra
horses to each. Each assistant engineer is prepared
with a horse and wagon il necessary for a second
alarm, while a messenger is to be immediately sent
to the bell tower, the number of bellringers there
in attendance being also doubled. The superintendent of each department was on patrol last
night. The Chief and his assistants were also on
duty all night. The recess of twenty-four hours
afforded to the firemen has been revoked, and all
have now to work steadily day and night when
required. Each company below Fifty-ninth street
detailed four men to act as street patrol at the
request of President Hitchman.

The following orders have been issued to the dif-ferent fire companies by Mr. C. K. Smith, Chief of the Telegraph Bureau:—

The beliringers will, until further orders, sound alarms for all stations wherever fires occur without waiting for the usual signal from Central Office, and will strike (5) five rounds of the station.

Increased vigilance on their part will be necessary until the telegraph is put in order.

C. K. SMITH, Chief Telegraph Bureau.

The following explains itself:-

The following expiains itself:—

OBSERVER'S OFFICE,
SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 5, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I am directed by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to inform you that the cautionary signals displayed at this station to-day were lowered by order of the city police, and not by order of the Signal Office.
I have to say further that the order was given by the police in consequence of a portion of the apparatus having been broken by the force of the storm, thereby rendering the further display of the signals dangerous to persons in the street below.
By notliying the public of the above facts you will confer a favor upon the Signal Office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

OTHER EFFECTS ON THE WIRES.

The following notices have been received from different quarters relative to the distressing effects of the sleet storm and its detriment to tele-

graphic communication:—

The Western Union Telegraph office notified the Herald at 8½ P. M. that their lines in all directions in this city have been prostrated by sleet and ice, and that little or no report of any kind could be received or sent last night.

The Western Union Telegraph Company at 9:30 P. M. again notified the Herald that they were then receiving despatches from Washington at their office in Jersey City, from which point copies and despatches had to be forwarded to New York by messenger.

OLD BOREAS IN BROOKLYN.

The very heavy cold northeast rain storm which set in just before church hour had a most dampening effect upon the usual Sabbath zeal of the There were hundreds, however who were not to be deterred from paying their de votions to God by the inclemency of the weather and these truly good people did penance by trudging through the deep slush beneath the peltingrain to church. Returning homeward, between noon and one o'clock, the condition of the streets and sidewalks was far worse than in going. The rain froze almost as fast as it fell, and the trees were covered with icicles, which gave them a very beautiful effect. In many instances the ice formed in such great quantities upon the imbs of the trees as to cause them to break off under the weight. The frost caused the police telegraph lines of the eastern and western sections to give way. This cut off communication between the station houses and Police Headquarters, and the operator, Mr. Williams, found "his occupation gone" for the time being. Under the direction of Superintendent Flanly the "continuity" was again established and messages were despatched and received as usual last evening. Several cellars were flooded in different parts of the city backed water at high tide and formed quite a serious addition to the many difficulties and annoyances which beset travel yesterday. and these truly good people did penance by trudg-

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

Rapid Rise of the Shenandoah River. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1873. The following reports have been received at the

The following reports have confice of the Signal Service:

HARPERS' FERRY, W. Va., Jan 5-9:40 A. M.

TO THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY:

The Shenandoah has risen thirty-eight inches since last reported and is still rising. The buik of the rise occurred since four o'clock.

BROWN, Observer.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Jan, 5-3 P. M.
To the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.:
The Shenandoah River rose three inches between
nine and ten o'clock; has since subsided, and is
now twenty inches lower than the level reported
this morning.

Condition of the Potomac River.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1873.
The condition of the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry was reported at four o'clock P. M. as stationary, and twenty inches lower at ten o'clock A. M. ary, and twenty inches lower at ten o'clock A. M. to-day. This seems to indicate that the danger to be anticipated here must come, if at all, from the movement of the ice now filling the river, which may happen when the swell from the Upper Potomac and Shenandoah valleys reaches Washington. The time required for a rise at Harper's Ferry to reach Washington is estimated at twenty-four hours. The greatest rise reported at Earper's Ferry was three and a haif feet at ten o'clock to-day.

TELEGRAPHING EAST AND WEST SUSPENDED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, Jan. 6-A. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Telegraphic communication is still suspended with the East and West, and no decould find near at hand to notify the mounted police to be in immediate attendance. As soon as the latter had arrived at headquarters he sent special messengers to each police station with the following orders:—

The police and fire telegraph wires are broken down throughout the city from the effects of the storm. You will employ your command in case or are to pull the box. When the control of Atlantic cable being also interrupted, no European

Washington had not reached us at the hour of clos

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5-8 P. M.,
Synopsis for the Past Treenty-four Hours,

Two areas of low barometer have moved eastward over the Lower Mississippi Valley apparently coming over Tennessee Kentucky and now, probably, central the Middle States, accompanied by to very brisk winds; heavy rains and over have fallen over the Southern States and the southern portion of the Middle States; cloudy weather and snow over the northen portion of the latter, and from the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys to Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. The river has fallen two feet at Pittsburg.

Probabilities.
For New England winds shifting to fresh and orisk northwesterly and westerly; on Monday clearing weather and falling temperature; for the Middle States rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather; from the Eastern and South Atlantic coasts to Lake Erie and the Upper Lake region north-westerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, falling temperature, rising barometer and generally clear weather, excepting from New Jersey and Pennsylvania southwestward to Florida and Alabama. The afternoon telegraphic reports have not yet been received. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston and Portland, Me.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Hebald Building:— Pharmacy, HERALD Bunding 1872, 1873, 1872, 1873, 3 A. M. 35 28 3:30 P. M. 43 6 A. M. 35 27 6 P. M. 34 9 A. M. 36 28 9 P. M. 33 12 M. 44 30 12 P. M. 32

THE GOAT ISLAND JOB.

Indignation Meeting in San Francisco and a Protest Against It.

Speeches by Governor Booth and Others-The Central Pacific an Overshadowing and Dangerous Monopoly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4, 1873. The Chamber of Commerce was througed to-night by a crowded assemblage of the most wealthy and influential men of the city and State, to give general expression to the overwhelming popular sentiment adverse to a bill pending in the United States Senate, ceding Goat Island, in our harbor, to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The meeting was thoroughly representative in every respect, embracing men of all shades of political sentiment and all classes of the community. Mr. Newton Booth, republican Governor of the

State presided, supported by Mr. Alvord (independent democrat, Mayor of the city, and by Adolphe Low, President of the Chamber of Com-Governor Boorn made a very powerful speech,

which was repeatedly and vocilerously applauded. In the course of it he said :-It is my deliberate conviction that the public sentiment of this city and State is an mearly unanimous in opposition to the Goat Island bill as it ever can be on any question where two opinions are possible. Reterring to the position of the Central Pacific Railroad in present hands.

position of the Central Pacific Bailroad in present hands, as an overshapowing and most parkgrous monorout, he said:—It already holds or controls 250 acres in Mission Bay (San Francisco), much of it ceded to it by that city, in the full faith that its actual terminus would be located there and would be reached by continuous rail. It owns or controls nearly the entire water-front of Oakland and Alameda point (on the main land, across the bay from San Francisco, in the rear of Goat Island) and the landing at Vallejo, and it has almost exclusive control of the landings at Sacramento and Stockton. Having bought up and absorbed all other means whereby the people had a choice of conveyance for their persons or produce, the Central Pacific Railrond Company enjoys a practical monopoly of steam communication with all the great contrage of California population and business. There is nothing more in the whole range of possibilities for the company to get, except Goat Island, to make their power over the people complete. This Goat Island bill, has all of the proper over the people complete. This Goat Island bill, has all of the proper over the people of the dat the head of San Francisco by the company to compel still further concessions to its rancety. He held, that the people are fully justifed in and, was a pistol held at the head of San Francisco by
the company to compel still further concessions to its ranacity. He held that the people are fully ussized in
their fears that the construction of and bridge from Goat
Island to the main land would so shoal the harbor in
some places and weep out its bottom in others as perhaps, to destroy it. I pon this point he cited the opinions
of eminent civil engineers. The effort now making to
create the faise impression that public opinion in this
State has undergone a change and now favor.

any interse competition with them by that route practically impossible.

SPEECH OF MR. C. A LOW.

Mr. C. ADOLPHE LOW, President of the Chamber of Commerce, followed in a speech expressive of the opinion of the commercial classes against the cession of Goat Island, which, he showed, would result disastrously to the commercial and other interests of the city and State.

A motion was adopted directing that the speeches and proceedings be telegraphed to our Senators in Congress. A committee on Ways and Means was appointed, one of whose duties is to solicit influential citizens to proceed to Washington forthwith and protest to Congress in person against the measure. Resolutions were adopted unanimously expressive of the sense of the meeting against the passage of the bill.

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